



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued Bimonthly: January, March, May, July, September and November. Price, \$2.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$2.25. Edited and Published by **W. A. KELLERMAN, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Owing to the absence of the editor from the latter part of December until April the notice of Mr. Ellis's death was not printed in the January No. of the Journal as it should have been. This second annual Guatemala trip interfered with prompt issuance of the January and March Nos. as well. Apology is due to contributors for delay in the appearance of their papers.

Occasion may here be taken to note both the rapid expansion of Mycology in this country, and the growth of Mycological literature since Mr. Ellis began his work. We desire to give ample credit to the pioneers in systematic Mycology — and no one would fail in this connection to recall the work of the trio now passed, Schweinitz, Ravenel and Ellis. Their work served largely as a guide and incentive to many who have since taken up the work. The general advance in all branches of science in the last half century is also a significant fact.

Yet one other factor may be cited as most potent of all, namely, the establishment of the Agricultural Experiment Stations. Mycology, especially the economic phases, has its peculiar home in these institutions. If space permitted reference would be made to some of the educational institutions, which early took up scientific work on fungi; Harvard of course would be first and foremost in this list. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been a leader — but the subject is too wide for a brief editorial.

The Journal of Mycology when inaugurated and when Mr. Ellis was the *contributing* editor, was modest in its pretensions — yet most generously supported by the small band of mycologists in this country. Though it succumbed for a time, its revival was a necessity — in spite of the fact that Experiment Station Bulletins and two important botanical journals were furnishing an avenue for publication of the rapidly increasing mycological studies of ardent students. Mr. Ellis did not wish to resume his original place on the title page, yet he was as much interested as in the beginning and made frequent contributions.